

these procedures is in the respective agency acquisition regulations.

(b) Other agencies may use either the NASA or DoD procedure as a model in developing their own procedures, including applicability criteria, consistent with mission needs.

Subpart 15.7—Make-or-Buy Programs

15.700 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for obtaining, evaluating, negotiating, and agreeing to prime contractors' proposed make-or-buy programs and for incorporating make-or-buy programs into contracts. Consent to subcontracts and review of contractors' purchasing systems are separate actions covered in part 44, Subcontracting Policies and Procedures.

15.701 Definitions.

Buy item means an item or work effort to be produced or performed by a subcontractor.

Make item means an item or work effort to be produced or performed by the prime contractor or its affiliates, subsidiaries, or divisions.

Make-or-buy program means that part of a contractor's written plan for a contract identifying (a) those major items to be produced or work efforts to be performed in the prime contractor's facilities and (b) those to be subcontracted.

15.702 General.

The prime contractor is responsible for managing contract performance, including planning, placing, and administering subcontracts as necessary to ensure the lowest overall cost and technical risk to the Government. Although the Government does not expect to participate in every management decision, it may reserve the right to review and agree on the contractor's make-or-buy program when necessary to ensure (a) negotiation of reasonable contract prices, (b) satisfactory performance, or (c) implementation of socioeconomic policies.

15.703 Acquisitions requiring make-or-buy programs.

(a) Contracting officers shall require prospective contractors to submit make-or-buy programs for all negotiated acquisitions whose estimated value is \$5 million or more, except when the proposed contract—

(1) Is for research or development and—if prototypes or hardware are involved—no significant follow-on production under the same contract is anticipated;

(2) Qualifies for an exception from the requirement to submit cost or pricing data under 15.804-1; or

(3) Involves only work that the contracting officer determines is not complex.

(b) Contracting officers may require prospective contractors to submit make-or-buy programs for negotiated acquisitions whose estimated value is under \$5 million only if the contracting officer (1) determines that the information is necessary and (2) documents the reasons in the contract file.

[48 FR 42187, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 34753, Aug. 21, 1989; 60 FR 48211, Sept. 18, 1995]

15.704 Items and work included.

The information required from a prospective contractor in a make-or-buy program shall be confined to those major items or work efforts that would normally require company management review of the make-or-buy decision because they are complex, costly, needed in large quantities, or require additional facilities to produce. Raw materials, commercial items (see 2.101), and off-the-shelf items (see 46.101) shall not be included, unless their potential impact on contract cost or schedule is critical. As a rule, make-or-buy programs should not include items or work efforts estimated to cost less than (a) 1 percent of the total estimated contract price or (b) any minimum dollar amount set by the agency, whichever is less.

[48 FR 42187, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 27119, July 29, 1986; 52 FR 9038, Mar. 20, 1987; 60 FR 48248, Sept. 18, 1995]

15.705 Solicitation requirements.

When prospective contractors are required to submit proposed make-or-buy programs (see 15.703), the solicitation shall include—

(a) A statement that the program and required supporting information must accompany the offer;

(b) A description of factors to be used in evaluating the proposed program, such as capability, capacity, availability of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns for subcontracting, establishment of new facilities in or near labor surplus areas, delivery or performance schedules, control of technical and schedule interfaces, proprietary processes, technical superiority or exclusiveness, and technical risks involved; and

(c) A requirement that the offeror's program include or be supported by the following information:

(1) A description of each major item or work effort (see 15.704).

(2) Categorization of each major item or work effort as *must make*, *must buy*, or *can either make or buy*.

(3) For each item or work effort categorized as *can either make or buy*, a proposal either to *make* or to *buy*.

(4) Reasons for (i) categorizing items and work efforts as *must make* or *must buy* and (ii) proposing to *make* or to *buy* those categorized as *can either make or buy*. The reasons must include the consideration given to the evaluation factors described in the solicitation and be in sufficient detail to permit the contracting officer to evaluate the categorization or proposal.

(5) Designation of the plant or division proposed to make each item or perform each work effort and a statement as to whether the existing or proposed new facility is in or near a labor surplus area.

(6) Identification of proposed subcontractors, if known, and their location and size status (see also subpart 19.7 for subcontracting plan requirements).

(7) Any recommendations to defer make-or-buy decisions when categorization of some items or work efforts is impracticable at the time of submission.

(8) Any other information the contracting officer requires in order to evaluate the program.

[48 FR 42187, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 48260, Sept. 18, 1995]

15.706 Evaluation, negotiation, and agreement.

(a) Contracting officers shall evaluate and negotiate proposed make-or-buy programs as soon as practicable after their receipt and before contract award. When the program is to be incorporated in the contract (see 15.707) and the design status of the product being acquired does not permit accurate precontract identification of major items or work efforts, the contracting officer shall notify the prospective contractor in writing that these items or efforts, when identifiable, shall be added under the clause at 52.215-21, Changes or Additions to Make-or-Buy Program.

(b) In preparing to evaluate and negotiate prospective contractors' make-or-buy programs, the contracting officer shall request the recommendations of appropriate personnel, including technical and program management personnel, and the activity small business specialist. The proposed program shall also be made available to the Small Business Administration representative, if any, for review and recommendation. The contracting officer shall request these recommendations early enough to consider them fully before (1) agreeing to a make-or-buy program or (2) consenting to a change in a make-or-buy program already incorporated in a contract.

(c) The contractor has the basic responsibility for make-or-buy decisions. Therefore, its recommendations should be accepted unless they are inconsistent with Government interests or policy.

(d) Contracting officers shall give primary consideration to the effect of the proposed make-or-buy program on price, quality, delivery, and performance, including technical or financial risk involved. The evaluation of *must make* and *must buy* items should normally be confined to ensuring that they are properly categorized. The effect of the following factors on the